NUMB. 76.

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick

From **Saturday**, JUNE 23, to **Saturday**, JUNE 30, 1733.

Mr. JOHN LLOYD's *Juſtification, againſt the* Reflections *caſt on him in the* Remarks *on his* SPEECH, *that were publiſhed in the* Gazette, No. 74.

THE ſaid *John Lloyd* having truly been informed (as he believes) that a Sett of Men had fixed upon a Project to run out Patent Lands, contrary to a Law in being, and had agreeable thereunto, employ'd ſeveral Deputy Surveyors for that Purpoſe, under the Superintendency of ſome of the Projectors, thought it the moſt unprecedented Contrivance that ever he heard of, and intimated ſo much to one that he gueſs'd to be in the Scheme, at the ſame time telling him, he believed, they would at laſt (if left to themſelves) run out Lands held by Meſne Conveyances under the Patents, and thereby Alarm and throw the Province into Confuſion. No, Sir, ſays he, that is no part of the Scheme, they will not (you may depend upon it) touch the Meſne Conveyances; Well, ſays I, mark the End of it. The next News was, that the Superintendant and the Surveyors, were got on *Hilton Head*, and running as vacant Land, Lands that poor Mr. *Trench* had run out under a Patent, lived upon, and paid Tax for ſome Years. Soon after this, comes an Account that an Advertiſement was poſted to the Southward by the Projectors, or one of them, of ſo extraordinary a Nature, that out of Reſpect to the Author, the Subſcriber will not mention the Contents of it; then indeed he thought it more than time to put an end to the Project; and who, I pray, ſo proper to remedy ſo great, and unparallel'd a Grievance, as the Repreſentatives of the People then ſitting in Parliament? As one of them, I did move, that both the Surveyors and Superintendants might be taken into Cuſtody, with no other Deſign I declare, than to put an End to a Scheme, that I then thought, and now think, a very pernicious one.

As I thought the Commitments juſt, it was natural, nay, incumbent on me, to ſay what occurr'd to me, to ſupport keeping the Perſons committed in Cuſtody, until they applied to be diſcharged in a Parlimentary Way. This was the Occaſion of my *Speech*, and to juſtify the Houſe from the Reflections of the Chief Juſtice, in which, if I ſaid any Thing that diſobliged him, let him look into his Speech, that was the Foundation of mine, and compare with it, what he ſaid of the Houſe, whereof I have the Honour to be a Member, and then judge impartially between him and me.

Mr. *Lloyd*'s Speech, ſays the Remarker, *was made in Imitation of the Hon. Mr.* Yonge's *in the Upper Houſe, and in moſt Reſpects adequate thereto.* Pray can there be much Difference in Speeches made in different Houſes upon the ſame Subject? I think not, and therefore congratulate myſelf upon having the Chief Juſtice's Opinion, that I kept to the Text.

The Remarker goes on, and ſays, Mr. *Yonge*, and Mr. *Lloyd, having cited almoſt the ſame Caſes, form the ſame Concluſions from miſtaken Premiſes, which if rightly conſidered, make intirely againſt them, therefore he is of Opinion, neither of them underſtood the Caſes they cited.* How unmerciful is it in the Remarker, to make ſuch a Reflection on a Brother Councellor, whoſe Speech was approved of, and ordered to be publiſhed by the Council, I had like to have forgot, on a Brother Councellor, that had the Honour, heretofore, to be Chief Juſtice of the Province; nay, and which is as bad, on a Brother Councellor, that is not on the Spot to juſtify himſelf. It

It is a pity that Mr. *Lloyd* is by himself under a Neceſſity of appealing to the World, whether what the Remarker ſays of him be true. What Mr. *Lloyd* premiſed in his Speech was, *That tho' many Writs of* Habeas Corpus *have been granted, in favour of Perſons commited by the Houſe of Commons, yet no one Inſtance is there of any Body's being bailed or diſcharged, but by Prorogation or Diſſolution.* To prove his Premiſes, he quoted the Caſe of Dr. *Shirley*, and Sir *John Fagg*, in Vol. 3. p. 384, 387. of *Eachard's* Hiſtory of *England*, Mr. *Sheridan's* Caſe in the ſame Vol. p. 594. *Annals* of Q. *Anne*, Vol. 3. the *Ailesbury* Caſe. *Political State* for *Febr.* 1720. p. 204. Sir *Theodore Janſen*, and other of the *South-Sea* Directors. *Appendix* to Dr. *Sacheverel's* Tryal in ſolio, p. 2, 3, 4, 7. The Act that ſettled the Crown on K. *William* and Qu. *Mary*, in Vol. 3. of the *Abſtract of the Statutes*, p. 298, 300.

Theſe are the Authorities Mr. *Lloyd* cited, to prove what he premiſed in his Speech, and they are left at the Houſe of Mr. *Wm. Pinckney* on the Bay in *Charleſtown*, where any Body may have Recourſe to them, in order to be able to judge, whether he was miſtaken in his Premiſes; whether they make againſt the Purpoſe of the Speech, which was to juſtify the Cuſtody of the Perſons committed, 'till they petitioned to be diſcharged, and whether the Remarker's Opinion is well founded, in judging that neither Mr. *Yonge*, nor the Subſcriber, underſtood the Caſes they cited.

If it be judged that I underſtood the Caſes I cited, and that they were properly applied, will it not be ſaid, that the Remarker either ignorantly, or deſignedly impoſed upon Mankind? and that it is *a propo*, to apply to him his

Monſtrum horrendum informe ingens cui lumen ademptum.

As much as to ſay,

That his Remarks are ſo horridly monſtrous and inconſiſtent, that they will not bear the Light.

The Concluſion drawn from the Premiſes was, That as the Houſe of Commons of our Mother Country, and the Houſe of Commons of this Province, had ever kept the Cuſtody of ſuch Perſons as they had committed, until a Prorogation or Diſſolution, or until they were diſcharged on a Petition. So ought this preſent Houſe of Commons to follow their Example. And now having finiſhed my Juſtification, I ſubmit it to the Judgment of every impartial Reader, and bid the Remarker very heartily Farewel.

JOHN LLOYD.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BRESLAU, *March* 24.

WE learn by Advices from Poland, that Prince Lubomirsky had declared to the Biſhop of Cracow and Cujavia, who with two other Grandees were ſent to confer with him, that he will not ſurrender the City of Cracow till after the Choice of a King; that Prince hath alſo made an Aſſociation with the Waywod Prince of Belez in Red Ruſſia. At Sandeez in Little Poland, another Aſſociation is enter'd into upon Oath, and ſeveral other Waywods are doing the like. 'Tis further adviſed from Warſaw, that the ſeveral Ordinances, Manifeſto's, and Univerſalia's, which the Primate and the Senators in the preſent Interregnum had publiſhed, for preſerving Peace in the Kingdom, and Factions with regard to the Election, have been all fruitleſs, and are like to be ſo, on which Account there was too much Reaſon to fear, that the Conſequences of the Confederacies, Aſſociations, Cabals, &c. on pretence of preſerving their Peace, Religion, & Liberty, will be ſetting up Altar againſt Altar, Standard againſt Standard, Waywod againſt Waywod, Patriot againſt Patriot, & the charging each other with being Betrayers of their Country. Some of the Grandees and Senators, 'tis ſaid, have thereupon preſſed the Primate to haſten the Election, and to have no regard to any Propoſitions or Recommendations from Foreign Courts. An Expreſs from Rome is arrived at Warſaw, by way of Dreſden, with Letters to the Pope's Nuntio, containing a Recommendation for the Elector of Saxony, as a Prince who has done ſo much good for the Roman Catholick Religion and Intereſt.

Amſterdam, *April* 10. 'Tis adviſed from Conſtantinople of the 28th of February, that the Affairs of Perſia continue to embarraſs the Ottoman Port very much. That it had been reſolved ſome time before the Date of theſe Letters, that the Grand Seignior ſhou'd go in Perſon to command the Army in Perſia, in order to animate by his Preſence, the Turks Troops, who are averſe to engage in a War to ſhed Muſſelmans Blood; and alſo that the Grand Vizier, who has already ſerved againſt the Perſians, and who knows their Manner of Fighting, ſhould accompany the Sultan; but upon certain Repreſentations made of the Grand Seignior's leaving that Capital, where the Spirit of Rebellion was not yet entirely extinguiſhed, they had altered their Opinion, and appointed Soliman Oſman, Baſſaw for that Command, with Power

Power to raiſe Troops in Romelia. This new General was ordered to ſet out immediately, and all poſſible Preparations were made to reſiſt an Enemy ſo bold and dangerous as the *Perſian* General is known to be, and that Money, Troops and proviſions were ſending in all haſte to *Perſia* for that purpoſe. 'Tis added that the 2 Ships of War, as a preſent to the Algerines, ſailed a few Days before the Date, with 5000 Bombs, and were to join the Algerine Ships, which were to come into the Ports of the Empire to take in Troops and Ammunition; and that a Squadron of ten Sultana's would put to Sea ſoon, not only to ſuccour the Algerines, but to endeavour to take Revenge on the Malteſe, for ſinking lately the Ship of the Turks Admiral.

LONDON, *Mar.* 3.

On Monday the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, waited on the Honourable Houſe of Commons, with a Petition from the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, for the filling up of Fleet-Ditch.

On Saturday laſt there was a Committee of the Commiſſioners for the Relief of poor Sea-Officers Widows, at the Admiralty Office, Whitehall, when they came to a Reſolution to proſecute William Murphy (againſt whom a Bill of Indictment was found at the laſt Seſſions at Hick's-Hall, for extorting Money from a poor Captain's Widow, whoſe Husband died in the Year 1720, under pretence of procuring her the Penſion) with the utmoſt Severity of the Law: He was on Saturday laſt, arraigned at the Old Baily: and having no Bail there, he was by the ſaid Court committed to Newgate, in order to take his Trial the next Seſſion for the ſaid Offence.

Laſt Saturday Night about 7 o' Clock Joſeph Hammond, Eſq; of Chelſea, was attacked on his return Home from London, in one of the five Fields near Chelſea, by one Foot-pad, who demanded his Money; but he refuſing to deliver it, another of the Gang came up and knocked him down, and took from him his Money and Watch, and made off: The Gentleman was abuſed and beat violently; but the Wounds are not mortal.

Dublin, Feb. 3. Laſt Week a cruel Murder was committed here by one Stewart, a Fellow who was uſed to vend Quills, who on ſome ſlight Provocation, being fluſtered with Liquor, ſtabbed his Wife into the Body, ſo that ſhe died in a ſhort time. As ſoon as he perceived ſhe would die, he made off, and the Inqueſt found him Guilty of *Wilful Murder.*

Boſton, Apr. 30. Capt. Carteret in a Brig. belonging to William Clark, Eſq; of this Town, in her Voyage from London, on Thurſday laſt got upon Ipſwich Bar, and obliged the Hands to quit her, leaving her Tiller laſhed and the Head Sails ſtanding, but ſhe fortunately drove off into the River, as exactly as if ſhe had been Steer'd, and run a Ground upon the Flatts near Grape-Iſland, from whence it is hoped ſhe'll be got off without much Loſs or Damage.

May 31. On Thurſday laſt, Capt. Ayres arrived at Marblehead, in about ſix Weeks from London; but as he has brought no Prints, we have no Intelligence that can be depended on. 'Tis confidently reported, however, that upon a hot Debate in the Houſe of Commons on the Exciſe Bill, ſome Confuſion happened, upon which the Parliament was prorogued 'till ſome Time in July, and 'tis thought it will never ſit more to do Buſineſs. If ſo, the Exciſe Bill, which meets with ſo much Oppoſition at Home, and that Bill, which if paſſed will greatly affect the Trade of the Plantations, are dropt for the preſent.

Philadelphia, May 31. We hear from New Providence in this County, that a few Days ſince, one Thomas Spilsbury, being apprehended by Virtue of a Warrant from a Magiſtrate, attempted to eſcape from the Officer, and being perſued, ran into Skuylkill, where he ſwam ſome Time with his Clothes on, but ſunk at length, and was drowned before he could be got out.

Annapolis, (in Maryland) Mar. 2. Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Birth-Day of her Majeſty Q. Caroline, the ſame was obſerved with great Solemnity. At one o' Clock the Fort Guns were fired, which were anſwer'd by my Lord's own Ship; the Gibraltar Man of War fired 3 Vollies of ſmall Arms, and afterward 21 Guns. His Lordſhip gave a ſplendid Ball to the Gentlemen and Ladies; at which his Lordſhip and Lady were preſent; and there was a very numerous and handſome Appearance. And the Evening concluded with Bonfires, and all other publick Demonſtrations of Joy.

We are informed, that the freſhes of *Suſquahannah*, have been ſo violent, occaſioned by the melting of the Snow, that it has thrown vaſt Heaps of Ice upon the Land; which has done conſiderable Damage to the Inhabitants, by deſtroying great Numbers of Cattle. Mr. Stephen Onion's Houſe, has ſuffered very much by the Ice.